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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/578,932	05/08/2006	Yonggang Du	CN03 0039 US1	4497
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EXAMINER BATISTA, MARCOS				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/578,932

**Applicant(s)**

DU ET AL.

**Examiner**

MARCOS BATISTA

**Art Unit**

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 April 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/CD)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Action is in response to Applicant's Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed on 04/20/2010. Claims 1-20 are still pending in the present application. This Action is made **NON-FINAL**.

#### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 04/20/2010 has been entered.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 7, 12 and 17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. **Claims 1, 7-9, 12, 17, and 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sundar et al. (US 20030134650 A1), hereafter "Sundar," in view of Benchetrit et al. (US 20030065817 A1), hereafter "Benchetritet," further in view of Chen et al. (US 20050243820 A1), hereafter "Chen."

Consider **claim 1**, Sundar discloses a communication method performed by a WWAN network system for a mobile terminal with a WWAN address in the WWAN to bilaterally switch communication between the WWAN and a WLAN via a mobility supporting module suitable to use with a mobility control module, the method comprising (**see fig. 5, par. 0065**): receiving a registration report sent by the mobile

terminal when the mobile terminal enters the WLAN, wherein the registration report at least contains a WLAN address that the mobile terminal acquires when entering the WLAN (see fig. 15, par. 0077 – the SIP message, which are exchanged between the different networks, contains IP addresses related information).

Sundar discloses claim 1 above, but does not particular refer to establishing mapping relationship between the WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal.

Benchetritet, in analogous art, teaches establishing mapping relationship between the WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal (see figs. 5 and 7, pars. 0021 lines 1-7, 0076 lines 17-20).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Sundar and have it include establishing mapping relationship between the WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal, as taught by Benchetritet. The motivation would have been for establishing a plurality of network links between a private network and a public network (see par. 0023).

Sundar as modified by Benchetritet discloses claim 1 above, but does not particular refer to wherein the mobility supporting module may switch between the WWAN and WLAN by providing updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating techniques.

Chen, in analogous art, discloses a mobility supporting module switches between the WWAN and WLAN, and dynamically updates the mapping relationship between the

W A N and WLAN based on when the mobile terminal enters or exits the WLAN by providing updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating techniques (see fig. 1, pars. 0006 lines 1-13, 0013 lines 4-8, 0014 lines 1-10 – Chen discloses a mobility module for supporting roaming of a mobile node between a GPRS network (e.g., WWAN) and a non-GPRS network (e.g., WLAN) using encapsulated messages. When a mobile node roams into a different network, it triggers a binding update is transmitted, which clearly reads on dynamic mapping update).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and have it include the teachings of Chen. The motivation would have been provide binding information as a mobile node move between networks (see fig. 1, pars. 0006 lines 1-13, 0013 lines 4-8, 0014 lines 1-10).

Consider **claim 7**, Sundar discloses a communication method performed by a mobile terminal with a WWAN address, for the mobile terminal to bilaterally switch communication between the WWAN and a WLAN via a mobility supporting module suitable to use with a mobility control module, the method comprising acquiring a WLAN address when entering the WLAN (see fig. 15, par. 0077); sending a registration report to the WWAN network system, wherein the registration report at least contains the WLAN address (see fig. 15, par. 0077).

Sundar, however, does not particular refer to wherein the WWAN network system establishes a mapping relationship between the WWAN address and the WLAN

address of the mobile terminal according to the registration report.

Benchetritet, in analogous art, teaches establishes a mapping relationship between the WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal (**see figs. 5 and 7, pars. 0021 lines 1-7, 0076 lines 17-20**).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Sundar and have it include establishing mapping relationship between the WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal, as taught by Benchetritet. The motivation would have been for establishing a plurality of network links between a private network and a public network (see par. 0023).

Sundar as modified by Benchetritet discloses claim 1 above, but does not particular refer wherein the mobility supporting module may switch between the WWAN and WLAN by providing updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating techniques.

Chen, in analogous art, discloses a mobility supporting module switches between the WWAN and WLAN, and dynamically updates the mapping relationship between the W A N and WLAN based on when the mobile terminal enters or exits the WLAN by providing updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating techniques (**see fig. 1, pars. 0006 lines 1-13, 0013 lines 4-8, 0014 lines 1-10** – Chen discloses a mobility module for supporting roaming of a mobile node between a GPRS network (e.g., WWAN) and a non-GPRS network (e.g., WLAN) using encapsulated messages. When a mobile node roams into a different network, it triggers

a binding update is transmitted, which clearly reads on dynamic mapping update).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and have it include the teachings of Chen. The motivation would have been provide binding information as a mobile node move between networks (see fig. 1, pars. 0006 lines 1-13, 0013 lines 4-8, 0014 lines 1-10).

Consider **claim 8**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen discloses claim 7 above. Sunday also discloses sending a report for canceling registration to said WWAN network system so as to notify said WWAN network system that said WLAN address of the mobile terminal is invalid when the mobile terminal leaves said WLAN (see fig. 9, par. 0071 lines 1-11).

Consider **claim 9**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen discloses claim 8 above. Sundar also discloses wherein said registration report and said report for canceling registration can be transferred to said network system via one of WWAN link and WLAN link (see fig. 9, par. 0071 lines 1-11).

Consider **claim 12**, Sundar discloses a WAN network system, which enables a mobile terminal with a WWAN address in the WWAN to bilaterally switch communication between the WWAN and a WLAN via a mobility supporting module suitable to use with a mobility control module, the system comprising (see fig. 5, par.



**0065**): a receiving unit, for receiving a registration report from the mobile terminal when the mobile terminal enters the WLAN, wherein the registration report at least contains a WLAN address that the mobile terminal acquires when the mobile terminal enters the WLAN (**see fig. 15, par. 0077 – the SIP message, which are exchanged between the different networks, contains IP addresses related information**).

Sundar discloses claim 12 above, but does not particular refer to and an establishing unit, for establishing a mapping relationship between the WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal according to the registration report.

Benchetritet, in analogous art, teaches an establishing unit, for establishing a mapping relationship between the WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal according to the registration report (**see figs. 5 and 7, pars. 0021 lines 1-7, 0076 lines 17-20**).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Sundar and have it include an establishing unit, for establishing a mapping relationship between the WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal according to the registration report, as taught by Benchetritet. The motivation would have been for establishing a plurality of network links between a private network and a public network (**see par. 0023**).

Sundar as modified by Benchetritet discloses claim 12 above, but does not particular refer to wherein the mobility supporting module switches between the WWAN and WLAN, and dynamically updates the mapping relationship between the WWAN and WLAN based on when the mobile terminal enters or exits the WLAN by providing

updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating techniques.

Chen, in analogous art, discloses a mobility supporting module switches between the WWAN and WLAN, and dynamically updates the mapping relationship between the W A N and WLAN based on when the mobile terminal enters or exits the WLAN by providing updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating techniques (**see fig. 1, pars. 0006 lines 1-13, 0013 lines 4-8, 0014 lines 1-10** – Chen discloses a mobility module for supporting roaming of a mobile node between a GPRS network (e.g., WWAN) and a non-GPRS network (e.g., WLAN) using encapsulated messages. When a mobile node roams into a different network, it triggers a binding update is transmitted, which clearly reads on dynamic mapping update).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and have it include the teachings of Chen. The motivation would have been provide binding information as a mobile node move between networks (**see fig. 1, pars. 0006 lines 1-13, 0013 lines 4-8, 0014 lines 1-10**).

Consider **claim 17**, Sundar discloses a mobile terminal with a WWAN address in a WWAN, capable of bilaterally switching communication between the WWAN and a WLAN via a mobility supporting module suitable to use with a mobility control module, the mobile terminal, the mobile terminal comprising (**see fig. 5, par. 0065**): a receiving unit, for receiving a WLAN address when the mobile terminal enters the WLAN; and a

sending unit, for sending a registration report to the WAN network system, wherein the registration report at least contains the WLAN address (**see fig. 15, par. 0077 – the SIP message, which are exchanged between the different networks, contains IP addresses related information**).

Sundar discloses claim 17 above, but does not particular refer to wherein the WWAN network system establishes a mapping relationship between the W A N address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal according to the registration report.

Benchetritet, in analogous art, teaches and an establishing unit, for establishing a mapping relationship between the WWAN address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal according to the registration report (**see figs. 5 and 7, pars. 0021 lines 1-7, 0076 lines 17-20**).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Sundar and have it include wherein the WWAN network system establishes a mapping relationship between the W A N address and the WLAN address of the mobile terminal according to the registration report, as taught by Benchetritet. The motivation would have been for establishing a plurality of network links between a private network and a public network (**see par. 0023**).

Sundar as modified by Benchetritet discloses claim 17 above, but does not particular refer to wherein the mobility supporting module switches between the WWAN and WLAN, and dynamically updates the mapping relationship between the WWAN and WLAN based on when the mobile terminal enters or exits the WLAN by providing updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating

techniques.

Chen, in analogous art, discloses a mobility supporting module switches between the WWAN and WLAN, and dynamically updates the mapping relationship between the W A N and WLAN based on when the mobile terminal enters or exits the WLAN by providing updated WWAN and WLAN address information via one or more encapsulating techniques (see fig. 1, pars. 0006 lines 1-13, 0013 lines 4-8, 0014 lines 1-10 – Chen discloses a mobility module for supporting roaming of a mobile node between a GPRS network (e.g., WWAN) and a non-GPRS network (e.g., WLAN) using encapsulated messages. When a mobile node roams into a different network, it triggers a binding update is transmitted, which clearly reads on dynamic mapping update).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and have it include the teachings of Chen. The motivation would have been provide binding information as a mobile node move between networks (see fig. 1, pars. 0006 lines 1-13, 0013 lines 4-8, 0014 lines 1-10).

Consider **claim 18**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen teaches claim 17 above. Sundar also teaches wherein: said sending unit sends a report for canceling registration to said WWAN network system to notify said WWAN network system that said WLAN address of the mobile terminal is invalid when the mobile terminal leaves said WLAN (see fig. 9, par. 0071 lines 1-11).

6. **Claims 2-6, 10, 11, 13-16, 19, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sundar et al. (US 20030134650 A1), hereafter "Sundar," in view of Benchetritet al. (US 20030065817 A1), hereafter "Benchetritet," in view of Chen et al. (US 20050243820 A1), hereafter "Chen," further in view of Chiueh et al. (US 20050053034 A1), hereafter "Chiueh."

Consider **claim 2**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen teaches claim 1 above. Sundar also teaches receiving the data information to be sent to said mobile terminal from a source address (see par. 0093 lines 12-20); sending the data information containing said WLAN address to said mobile terminal via said WLAN (see fig. 22, par. 0083).

Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen, does not particular refer to encapsulating said WLAN address into the data information to be sent to said mobile terminal, according to the mapping relationship between said WWAN address and said WLAN address.

Chiueh, in analogous art, teaches encapsulating said WLAN address into the data information to be sent to said mobile terminal, according to the mapping relationship between said WWAN address and said WLAN address (see par. 0056 lines 10-23).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen and have it include encapsulating said WLAN address into the data information to

be sent to said mobile terminal, according to the mapping relationship between said WWAN address and said WLAN address, as taught by Chiueh. The motivation would have been in order to. The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless routing capability when moving across different networks (see par. 0056).

Consider **claim 3**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen teaches claim 1 above. Sundar also teaches receiving the data information containing said WLAN address sent by said mobile terminal to a destination address via said WLAN (see par. 0078).

Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen, does not particular refer to unpacking the data information containing said WLAN address and sending the unpacked data information to the destination address.

Chiueh, in analogous art, teaches unpacking the data information containing said WLAN address and sending the unpacked data information to the destination address (see par. 0065). The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless routing capability when moving across different networks (see par. 0065).

Consider **claim 4**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet, Chen and Chiueh teaches claim 3 above. Sundar also teaches receiving a report for canceling registration sent by said mobile terminal when the mobile terminal leaves said WLAN (see fig. 9, par. 0071 lines 1-11); deleting the mapping relationship between said WWAN address and said WLAN address of said mobile terminal in the network system according to said report

for canceling registration (see fig. 9, par. 0071 lines 14-21 – clean-up and de-registration refer to deleting the configuration related to the previous connection).

Consider **claim 5**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet, Chen and Chiueh teaches claim 3 above. Chiueh also teaches receiving a registration report sent by said mobile terminal when said mobile terminal enters another WLAN, wherein the registration report at least contains another WLAN address said mobile terminal acquires when said mobile terminal enters the another WLAN (see par. 0056 lines 1-8). The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless routing capability when moving across different networks (see pars. 0056 and 0080).

Consider **claim 6**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet, Chen and Chiueh teaches claim 4 above. Sundar also teaches wherein said registration report and said report for canceling registration can be transferred to the network system via either WWAN link or a WLAN link (see fig. 9, par. 0071 lines 1-11).

Consider **claim 10**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen discloses claim 9 above. Sundar as modified by Benchetritet does not particular refer to receiving the data information containing said WLAN address transferred via said WWAN network system from a source address, wherein said WLAN address is encapsulated in the data information by said WWAN network system; unpacking the received data information so as to get the data information from the source address.

Chiueh, in analogous art, teaches receiving the data information containing said WLAN address transferred via said WWAN network system from a source address, wherein said WLAN address is encapsulated in the data information by said WWAN network system (see par. 0056 lines 10-23); unpacking the received data information so as to get the data information from the source address (see par. 0065). The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless routing capability when moving across different networks (see pars. 0056 and 0065).

Consider **claim 11**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet, Chen and Chiueh teaches claim 10 above. Chiueh also teaches encapsulating said WLAN address into the data information to be sent to a destination address (see par. 0056 lines 10-23); sending the data information containing said WLAN address to said WWAN network system, so as to send the data information unpacked by said WWAN network system to the destination address (see par. 0065). The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless routing capability when moving across different networks (see pars. 0056 and 0065).

Consider **claim 13**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen teaches claim 12 above. Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen, does not particular refer to an encapsulating unit, for encapsulating said WLAN address into the data information to be sent to said mobile terminal according to the mapping relationship.

Chiueh, in analogous art, teaches an encapsulating unit, for encapsulating said



WLAN address into the data information to be sent to said mobile terminal according to the mapping relationship between said WWAN address and said WLAN address when receiving the data information from a source address to be sent to said mobile terminal; and a sending unit, for sending the data information containing said WLAN address to said mobile terminal via said WLAN (see par. 0056 lines 10-23).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen and have it include the teachings of Chiueh. The motivation would have been in order to. The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless routing capability when moving across different networks (see par. 0056).

Consider **claim 14**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen teaches claim 12 above. Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen, does not particular refer to a unpacking unit, for when receiving the data information containing said WLAN address sent to a destination address by said mobile terminal via said WLAN, unpacking the data information containing said WLAN address and sending the unpacked data information to the destination address.

Chiueh, in analogous art, teaches a unpacking unit, for when receiving the data information containing said WLAN address sent to a destination address by said mobile terminal via said WLAN, unpacking the data information containing said WLAN address and sending the unpacked data information to the destination address (see par. 0065). The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless routing capability when

moving across different networks (see par. 0065).

Consider **claim 15**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet, Chen and Chiueh teaches claim 14 above. Sundar also teaches a deleting unit, for when receiving a report for canceling registration sent by said mobile terminal when said mobile terminal leaves said WLAN, deleting the mapping relationship between said WWAN address and said WLAN address of said mobile terminal in the network system according to the report for canceling registration (see fig. 9, par. 0071 lines 14-21 – clean-up and de-registration refer to deleting the configuration related to the previous connection).

Consider **claim 16**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet, Chen and Chiueh teaches claim 15 above. Chiueh also teaches an updating unit, for when receiving a registration report sent by said terminal as said mobile terminal enters another WLAN, updating the mapping relationship between said WWAN address and said WLAN address of said mobile terminal to the mapping relationship between said WWAN address and the another WLAN address according to the registration report, wherein the registration report at least contains the another WLAN address that said mobile terminal acquires when said mobile terminal enters the another WLAN (see par. 0080 lines 20-27). The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless routing capability when moving across different networks (see pars. 0056 and 0080).

Consider **claim 19**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen teaches claim

18 above. Sundar as modified by Benchetritet and Chen does not particular refer to wherein: said receiving unit receives the data information containing said WLAN address transferred via said WWAN network system from a source address, wherein said WLAN address is encapsulated in the data information by said WWAN network system; an unpacking unit unpacks the received data information to get the data information from the source address.

Chiueh, in analogous art, teaches wherein: said receiving unit receives the data information containing said WLAN address transferred via said WWAN network system from a source address, wherein said WLAN address is encapsulated in the data information by said WWAN network system (see par. 0056 lines 10-23); a unpacking unit unpacks the received data information to get the data information from the source address (see par. 0065). The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless routing capability when moving across different networks (see pars. 0056 and 0065).

Consider **claim 20**, Sundar as modified by Benchetritet, Chen and Chiueh teaches claim 19 above. Chiueh also teaches an encapsulating unit, for encapsulating said WLAN address into the data information to be sent to a destination address (see par. 0056 lines 10-23); said sending unit sends the data information containing said WLAN address to said WWAN network system, so as to send the data information unpacked by said WWAN network system to the destination address (see par. 0065). The motivation would have been in order to provide seamless routing capability when moving across different networks (see pars. 0056 and 0065).

**Conclusion**

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Marcos Batista, whose telephone number is (571) 270-5209. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:00am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Rafael Pérez-Gutiérrez can be reached at (571) 272-7915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 703-305-3028.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

/Marcos Batista/  
Examiner

/Rafael Pérez-Gutiérrez/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617

07/30/2010